



# JUSTforKIDS

CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT \* SAN DIEGO, CA



## The Stories of Cabrillo

### The Story of Coastal Sage Scrub

The plants and animals of Cabrillo National Monument have lived together in a delicate balance for thousands of years. This natural community's story began to change when permanent European settlers came to build upon the land in 1769, destroying plants and animals in the process. Today, San Diego has little pristine coastal habitat outside of the monument.

To survive, wildlife in this area have to adapt to the dry climate. Some animals share the morning dew with plants; others keep hydrated by eating bugs and other small creatures. Animals that you may see in the park today include squirrels, rabbits, birds, lizards, snakes, and insects.

Survival is a delicate balance for the Coastal Sage Scrub community. As you explore the park and observe its animals and plants, think about how you can help them keep their story alive for the future.

### The Story of the Kumeyaay

The Kumeyaay are the native people that Cabrillo met in San Diego. Living in 'ewaa (thatched willow and tule reed shelters) along the coast, the Kumeyaay gathered food and materials to trade with neighboring tribes. It was not until 1769, when the Spanish began settling San Diego, that the Kumeyaay and Europeans significantly interacted.

While not much historical information is known about the Kumeyaay, we do know that they developed a strong relationship with the land upon which they lived. They gathered many of the plants in the San Diego area for medicinal and household uses. Do you think you could use any of the plants in the park to cure a stomachache, to make a basket, or to eat?

Descendents of the Kumeyaay still live in San Diego County's eastern foothills, where they were moved onto reservations in 1875. Imagine how much the Kumeyaay story has changed in the past 500 years.

### The Story of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo

On June 27, 1542, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his crew sailed north from the port of Navidad in New Spain to explore a new world. Traveling up the west coast of North America, they encountered native populations, charted new lands, and gathered information for the King of Spain.

As you look around the land that Cabrillo claimed for Spain, you see some of the same things he saw: plants, animals, and the ocean. You will also see different things: the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, military installations, and the San Diego skyline. Each of these features tell a different story and show the complex ways in which people and nature work together.



### The Story of the Old Point Loma Lighthouse

From 1855 to 1891 the Old Point Loma Lighthouse faithfully guided ships into San Diego Bay. From sunset to sunrise, dedicated lighthouse keepers kept the light burning. The longest serving keeper, Robert Israel, with his wife, Maria, and their children spent 18 years at the lighthouse. The lighthouse's placement atop a hill was both good and bad. In good weather, the light could be seen for nearly 40 miles. In foggy weather, the light was obscured from that elevation. A new lighthouse was built closer to sea level in 1891.

Although it is not in use today, the Old Point Loma Lighthouse still stands as a monument to the many keepers and families who operated and lived in California's first lighthouses. They lived in isolation, keeping the light aflame and serving San Diegans and visitors for decades.



## Become a Junior Ranger in three fun and easy steps!

**1** Now it's time for you to become a part of the story of Cabrillo National Monument. Begin by reading the stories about the park on this page, then get ready to go out and explore the park.

**2** Using the map inside as a guide, answer the questions on the next two pages. Complete the number of sections for your age group:  
Grade 4 and younger- Complete 4 or more sections  
Grade 5 - Complete 5 or more sections  
Grade 6 - Complete 6 or more sections  
Grade 7 and 8 - Complete 7 or more sections

**3** When you are finished, bring your worksheet to the ranger in the Visitor Center. When all the answers are correct, the ranger will administer the Junior Ranger Pledge and issue you a Junior Ranger Badge.

### The Story of Fort Rosecrans

Because of its strategic location, the Point Loma peninsula has played an important role in coastal defense since 1797, when the Spanish built Fort Guijarros at Ballast Point. Most structures visible today date from World War I and II, when Fort Rosecrans covered much of the peninsula. During these wars, many bunkers were built at Fort Rosecrans, including observation and communication posts and gun positions. The big guns are gone, but you can see the battery doors to your left near the entrance station as you are leaving the park.

Other existing structures include the old radio station, a generator station, a searchlight bunker, and fire control stations. Many men spent long hours practicing drills and watching for enemy ships, planes, and submarines. Though soldiers (who came from around the United States) enjoyed the San Diego climate, being a soldier at Point Loma was difficult work. How do you think these soldiers' stories were shaped by their time at Point Loma?



# juniorRANGER

## CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT

### SECTION ONE

#### Inside the Visitor Center and Auditorium

List two pieces of armor in the Visitor Center. (try on a helmet and armor):

- 1.
- 2.

Many different food items were part of the cargo. List two foods that were common in the crew's diet:

- 1.
- 2.

Now, take a walk down to the auditorium to answer the following question.

All animals eat food, but they have very different diets. Carnivores are animals that eat only meat, herbivores eat only vegetation, and omnivores eat both. Find the animals. Of the animals you see in front of you, list one carnivore and one omnivore and what they eat.

Carnivore:

Omnivore:

Park films play every hour. Did you watch a film? Which one?

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### SECTION TWO

#### The Exhibit Room

Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo explored this area in the year 1542. He started in New Spain (Mexico) and his goal was to follow the coastline to Asia to establish a trade route for spices and silks.

The name of Cabrillo's largest ship was San Salvador. Find the painting of the ship. What was the name of the ship's kitchen?

Name three jobs you see people doing in the painting.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Cabrillo needed good navigation skills to find his way during the voyage. Name two navigational tools and tell what their uses were.

- 1.
- 2.

Details of Cabrillo's death are mysterious. Accounts say he broke either his leg or arm. Complications from the break probably caused his death. Could this happen today? Why or why not?

Cabrillo met the Kumeyaay people when he came to this area. What are two plants that the Kumeyaay used to make tools and everyday items like bowls or sandals? These plants can be found at the park, so be on the lookout.

- 1.
- 2.

### SECTION THREE

#### The Patio and Statue

Look at the exhibit panel that shows various military ships. List two types of ships that can be found in San Diego Bay

- 1.
- 2.

Move to the exhibit panel that shows various points of interest. List two places you might like to visit.

- 1.
- 2.

At the statue, do you think that the sculptor used a photograph of Cabrillo as a model to help him carve the statue? Why or why not?

Take a look at the view and the bay. If you were on Cabrillo's ship in 1542, what do you think would look different about San Diego compared with how it looks today?



### SECTION FOUR

#### Old Point Loma Lighthouse

The furniture in the rooms was made before 1890. Some of these things we do not use today. List two items we do not use today.

- 1.
- 2.

Why is there no refrigerator? How do you think the family preserved food?

How did they collect fresh water?

What was used instead of a sink and faucet?

What was used for a toilet?

Would you have wanted to live in the Old Point Loma Lighthouse in the 1800s? Why or why not?

8

7

6

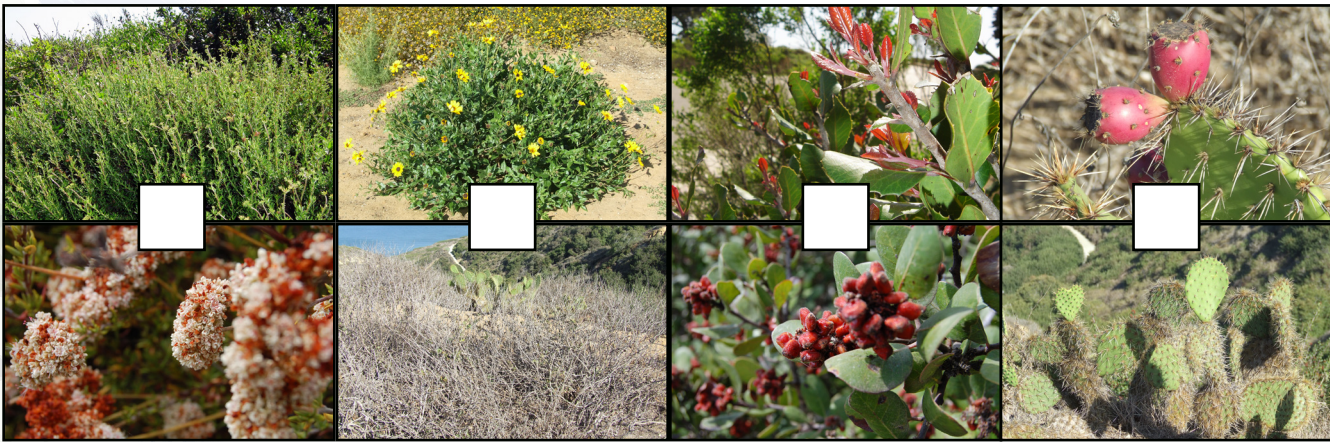




## SECTION SEVEN

### Coastal Sage Scrub: Native Plants

Depending on what time of year you visit the park, the plants around you may look very different from what they looked like six months ago. The top photos were taken in the spring, while the bottom ones are from the fall. Do you notice differences? Match the plant with its name and circle which season you visited the park.



Match:

- A. California Sunflower  
B. Prickly Pear Cactus

- C. Buckwheat  
D. Lemonade Berry

I visited the park in the:

FALL WINTER SPRING SUMMER

Coastal Sage Scrub plants grow quickly during the rainy season. During the dry season some plants lose their leaves while others have a protective coating that helps them survive.

Much of the San Diego area was covered by Coastal Sage Scrub until the 1900s. Today, people are using a lot of this land for homes and businesses. The Coastal Sage Scrub ecosystem is one of the most threatened in the world.

What is one way that we can continue to protect this ecosystem?

## SECTION EIGHT

### Military History Exhibit

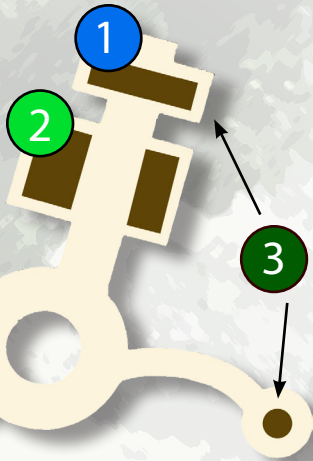
One of the companies stationed at Fort Rosecrans kept a dog. What was his name?

How did the dog help keep order in the barracks?

How far could the 16-inch gun shoot?

How much did the shells of a 16-inch gun weigh?

Map not to scale



## SECTION FIVE

### Assistant Keeper's Quarters

The Fresnel lens in the center of the exhibit weighs how many pounds?  
(Hint: It's as much as a newborn gray whale!)

What was the name of the world's first permanent lighthouse? When and where was it built? (hint: look on the north wall)

Find the wall called "Stories of the Light." If you could go back in time, during which time period would you visit the lighthouse? Why?

## SECTION SIX

### Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook

Find the statue of the gray whale and her calf. What is the scientific name for the gray whale?

Where do the gray whales feed?

Where are baby gray whales born?

How long is the adult gray whale?

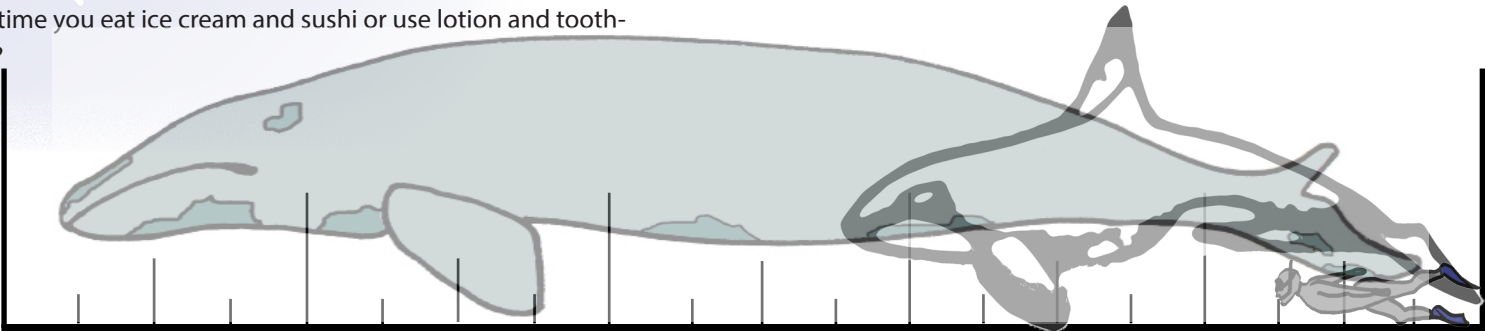
Look out toward the Pacific Ocean, What can you see? (circle the following):

- The Coronados Islands  
The Kelp Forest  
The New Point Loma Lighthouse  
The Rocky Intertidal Zone

Did you know that giant bladder kelp can grow three feet per day?! The largest kelp forest on the west coast of the United States can be seen just offshore from Cabrillo. Did you know that every time you eat ice cream and sushi or use lotion and toothpaste, you are using kelp?  
(circle one)

YES NO

Now I Know







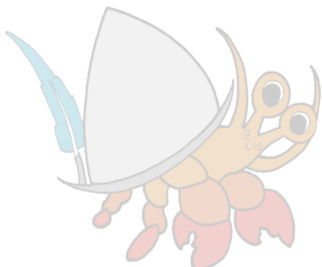
Congratulations!  
You have completed the requirements to be an official  
**JUNIOR RANGER**  
at Cabrillo National Monument.  
Bring this program to the Visitor Center,

Continue your Junior Ranger adventures! There are hundreds of National Parks in our country and you can explore them all in person, in books and on the internet at [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov).



Become a Web Ranger at <http://www.nps.gov/webrangers/>

Funding for this publication was generously provided by the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation.  
Bring the completed program to the bookstore and receive 10% off any one Junior Ranger item.



cut along edge

## JUNIOR RANGER PLEDGE

I promise to enjoy and learn more  
about my National Parks.

I promise to help protect National  
Parks so that kids in the future can  
enjoy them too.



Junior Ranger Signature